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THE COLONIAL JETONS OF LOUIS XV.

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IN the latter part of the reign of Louis XV, a series of pieces relating to the French colonies in America were issued by the Mint of France,—not coins nor medals,—but known as Jetons. They have been referred to in this *Journal*, but deserve a more extended notice. Their devices and legends, although somewhat boastful, are poetic in conception, and refined in expression; interesting in themselves, they are doubly so when considered in connection with the history of the French colonies in America, which will be briefly noticed before any description of them is given.

The first French settlement on the northern coast of America, was made in 1604, at the Island of St. Croix, on the river now bearing the same name, under the provisions of a patent granted to De Monts for the colonization of New France, which, by its terms, extended from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude. There had been for many years visits to, and explorations of, the continent, as well as landings and attempts at settlement; but the first settlement which continued any length of time was at the island, then named St. Croix, now known as De Monts' Island. Subsequently, a mission of the Roman Catholic Church was established at Mt. Desert, in Penobscot Bay, which was broken up by Capt. Argall in 1613. In 1608, Quebec was founded by Champlain, at a place which he had visited on a previous exploration of the St. Lawrence. The next year he discovered the lake far to the south, which has ever since borne his name. From and after 1615, missionaries of the Roman Church came over from France on the solicitation of Champlain, and to the zeal and self-sacrificing devotion of this body of men and their successors, France was in a great measure indebted for the preservation and extension of its American colonies.

The first movement westward was through the region north of Lake Ontario, the hostility of the Indians of the Five Nations rendering progress by any other route impossible. An early visit of the priests to the Indians on Lake Huron, and the establishment of a mission among them, paved the way for advance in this direction, and thus the French gained access to Niagara and the upper lakes, and, eventually, a starting point for their expedition

down the Mississippi River. The force of this expedition consisted of Marquette and Joliet,—the priest and the soldier,—and five other Frenchmen. On the 10th of June, 1673, they left the Fox River, which has its outlet in Green Bay, carried their canoes across the narrow portage which separates it from the Wisconsin, and started on their voyage, uncertain whether it would end on the Pacific coast or on the Atlantic. Reaching the Mississippi, they went boldly on their way making friends of the savages who inhabited the country through which they passed, and continued until they reached a point at which they became satisfied that the river ran neither to the Pacific nor to the Atlantic in the neighborhood of Florida, but to the Gulf of Mexico. From this point they returned, and leaving the river some distance below the mouth of the Wisconsin, proceeded eastward until they reached the Illinois, which they ascended, and were conducted by friendly Indians to Lake Michigan.

In 1682, another party, under the leadership of La Salle, descended the Mississippi River by the way of the Illinois, and reached the Gulf of Mexico, whence the party returned to Quebec. Visiting France, La Salle induced the government to fit out a vessel that should proceed directly to the Gulf, and establish a colony in the regions to which he had given the name of Louisiana. He sailed beyond the outlet he sought, and was shipwrecked on the coast of the present State of Texas. There he built a fort from the materials of the wrecked vessel, and called the post St. Louis. The colony failed to maintain itself. La Salle was murdered by some of his companions, who themselves perished.

In 1698, an expedition on a large scale was sent out by the government, under the command of D'Iberville, who not only reached the great river, but in small boats ascended as far as the mouth of the Red River. He built a fort at Biloxi, on the bay of that name, and there he established his colony and the capital of Louisiana. The settlements in this region never prospered, in spite of a lavish expenditure of money by the government and by the trading companies to whom a monopoly of traffic was given. The emigrants sought for gold and silver, which were not to be found, and failed to reap the rich harvests that might have been gathered under a genial climate from a fertile soil. The last attempt at colonization on a large scale was made in 1717, under the auspices of Law. This enterprise failed from lack of funds, when his bankruptcy occurred in 1720. Enough, however, was done to establish the well recognized claim of France to Louisiana, which embraced the valley of the Mississippi, from the Rio del Norte on the west, to a line on the east which extended from a point midway between the Bay of Biloxi and Pensacola, northward to the headwaters of the sources of the Ohio.

In the north there was continual activity and continual advance by the French. Positions of importance had been won and lost and won again. The French had a happy faculty of ingratiating themselves with the Indians, and of converting them from enemies into zealous allies. Friendly relations were established with the Five Nations, which, although they were not durable, had enabled the French to traverse Lake Ontario and open another communication with their posts in the west. The advance of the French was a menace to the English colonies on the coast, and resistance on the part of the latter kept the country in a state of warfare that had no intermission. The scheme

of establishing a powerful empire in New France—the most magnificent that any government had ever devised—seemed to be in rapid progress towards realization. This scheme was not limited to the possession of the country which lay west of the great range of the mountains. The capture of New York was early considered a necessity and the approaches of the French were dangerously near to the coveted point.

Two expeditions against Quebec, of land and naval forces combined, met with signal failure. The first was set on foot in 1690. Its main object was the capture of Quebec, to be undertaken by a force sent by sea from Boston; another, partly composed of troops from New York and Connecticut, set out by land to make a diversion by an attack on Montreal. Dissensions sprung up between the commanders of the New York and Connecticut troops, and the party never even came within sight of the St. Lawrence. The force from Boston reached Quebec and demanded its surrender, but the French commander was prepared for resistance, and refused to comply with the summons. As no news had been received of the force that was to come from the south, and as any attack without its co-operation would be in vain, the fleet sailed away with its two thousand men without having struck a blow. A medal was issued in France in celebration of this happy deliverance. On the obverse there is shown the bust of Louis XIV, with his customary grand air, and surrounded by the inscription LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. On the reverse (Fig. 13), France is represented as seated in a proud attitude on the summit of a small hill, her arm resting on her shield, which is blazoned with the three lilies of her device; under her feet is the shield of her adversary, and behind her hangs drooping a flag which shows the arms of England. At the foot of the hill reclines a river god who looks up in admiration. On the side of the hill is the beaver, which figures so conspicuously in several of the jetons hereafter described. The inscriptions FRANCIA IN NOVA ORBE VICTRIX, "France victorious in the new world," and KEBECA LIBERATA, "Quebec delivered," show what importance was attached to the event. When we consider, however, the circumstances of the case, it would seem that a more appropriate inscription would be, BRITANNIA IN NOVA ORBE INFELIX, "Britannia unsuccessful in the New World." Nova Scotia was taken in 1710, and remained in the possession of the English. The loss of this territory was the only loss sustained by the French. Louisbourg, a strongly fortified town on Cape Breton, had been captured in 1745, but it was afterwards restored to the French and remained in their hands until the decisive war broke out. The movement was always forward.

On the beginning of the last half of the eighteenth century the French had erected and maintained forts at Crown Point the southern end of Lake Champlain, at Frontenac on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, at the point of its discharge into the St. Lawrence, on the Niagara at Lewiston, at Detroit, at Presque Isle the peninsula which lies outside the present City of Erie, and had built Fort Duquesne, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, the present site of Pittsburgh. At a later date Ticonderoga fort was built twelve miles south of Crown Point, on the small stream by which the waters of Lake George are conducted to Lake Champlain.

There were settlements on the Wabash at Vincennes in the present State of Indiana, and at numerous points on the Mississippi. Thus were safely

established several routes of communication, not only with the trading posts on the upper lakes, but with the regions on the gulf. The English, on the other hand, had in 1722, converted a trading station at Oswego into a well fortified military post, which was subsequently supported by Fort George, four miles to the south, on Oswego River; when the condition of affairs approached the critical point, they built Fort William Henry at the southern end of Lake George, and Fort Edward not far distant, on the northern bank of the Hudson.

There was not, at any time, peace between the English and the French on the northern frontiers, but there were no active operations against the latter at other points, until the attempt to break their line of communication in the west. This was made by an effort to extend the Virginia settlements to the Ohio, and to establish trading posts under the conduct of a company known as "The London Ohio Company," which had received a large grant of territory.

The French resisted this encroachment, drove off the traders, and by working upon the jealousy of their Indian allies, rendered a return impossible. In 1753 Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia on a tour of observation to the Ohio. He bore a letter to the commander of a fort which had been erected on a small stream flowing into the Ohio, requiring that officer to vacate the territory belonging to the British government. This request was not heeded. In 1754 he was again sent out with a small force for the purpose of erecting forts at several points, which, from observations made the previous year, were deemed important to be occupied. He found a superior force in possession of Fort Duquesne, and after a severe engagement was forced to retire. In the following year another attempt to capture the fort was made by a large detachment of regulars from the standing army of England, aided by Provincial troops, under the command of General Braddock; but he was defeated, and his failure is one of the memorable events of colonial history. Early in 1756 England found herself obliged to take up in earnest the cause of her colonies, and declared war against France.

The plan of a campaign which was immediately adopted, was frustrated by the energy of Montcalm, then in command in Canada. He assembled a large force of regulars and Indian allies, and made a vigorous attack by regular siege on the two forts at Oswego, which the English had erected several years before. They were captured in August, and although they were not occupied by the French, but were razed to the ground, their loss so disconcerted the British that all offensive operations for the year were abandoned. The capture of Oswego was commemorated on a medal, now rare, on which was the inscription, surrounding the bust of the king, LUDOVICUS XV ORBIS IMPERATOR. Below was the date of mintage, 1758. For reverse of this medal see Fig. 12.

The campaign of 1757 was also disastrous to the English. One expedition against Louisbourg returned without having made an attack; while the French, by the capture of Fort William Henry, and by an excursion against some rich settlements on the Mohawk, excited alarm for the safety of Albany. In 1758 Louisbourg and Fort Duquesne were taken by the British, but they were repulsed in an attack upon Ticonderoga, and suffered a loss only equaled by that sustained in the defeat of Braddock. In 1759 Fort Niagara was captured, Quebec was assaulted and taken, and in 1760 the conquest of Canada was

completed by the surrender of Montreal. From that time nothing of the Empire of New France remained except the portion of Louisiana which lay west of the centre of the Mississippi River, from its source to the River Iberville, and thence eastward to the Gulf, leaving to the French a small tract on the left bank of the river. This was the line established by the treaty of 1762.

The history of the long contest, which extended through a century and a half, is full of interest, but its principal points which have been noticed will be sufficient to enable us to understand and appreciate the fitness and the force of the Jetons of Louis XV. Only eight of those relating to the French colonies in America have come under the notice of the writer. The first was issued in 1751, and one was issued each succeeding year thereafter. The obverse of one is shown in the plate of illustrations (Fig. 1); the obverse of the others has the same general character, the draped bust of the king to the right, with his title of the Most Christian King, in Latin, abbreviated. It will be seen on examination of the reverses that the devices and legends are of two classes. One relates to commerce and the pursuits of peaceful life. The jetons of 1752 (Fig. 3), 1754 (Fig. 5), and 1755 (Fig. 6), are of this class. That of 1752 bears the image of Mercury gracefully moving through the air, while above him is the legend, *UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO*. "He establishes commerce with both worlds."

The fishermen of Breton, in France, were the first and for a long time the most numerous visitors to the fishing banks of Newfoundland. In addition to this source of trade the French opened a traffic in furs with the Indians of the Northwest as soon as they were established on the St. Lawrence. While communications were confined to a long and tedious land transit, this traffic was enjoyed only to a limited extent. After the unmolested navigation of the river and of Lake Ontario had been secured by treaties with the Indians of the Five Nations, and by the establishment of military stations, the distant posts of Mackinaw and Green Bay were brought near to Montreal and Quebec, and as the trade in furs was substantially a monopoly in the hands of the French, it became very profitable to them. This feature of the relation between France and her colonies in America naturally suggested the jeton of 1752.

The jetons of 1754 and 1755 evidently refer to one subject. That of 1754 represents a field of corn by the side of a river, on the farther bank of which three beavers are at work, and the legend is, *NON INFERIORA METALLIS*. "Not inferior to metals." The device of the jeton of 1755 is a galley, and from its masthead a beaver pelt is suspended. The legend is, *NON VILIUS AUREO*. "Not less valuable than the golden."

The opinion had for a long time prevailed in France that gold and silver, and even pearls, were to be found in America, and the time and the energies of the early emigrants to Louisiana had been wasted in a vain search for those treasures. That delusion had been dispelled, and the nation was soon convinced that wealth was to be gathered only by labor employed in securing the natural products of the country. This is beautifully expressed in the jeton of 1754, on which the beaver and the Indian corn are declared to be not inferior to metals. The idea is repeated in the jeton of the following year, which declares in a forcible manner that the Argonauts who sailed from

France would find no Colchis in America whence to bring the golden fleece, but there was to be found, as a reward of their enterprise, the pelt of the beaver, which hangs at the mast-head of the returning galley, not less valuable than the treasures sought by Jason.

The five remaining jetons are of a different character. They speak of ambition, enterprise, dominion, and conquest by force of arms. The first of the series issued in 1751 (Fig. 2), represents an Indian gazing upon a group of lilies, while from the river, which flows at his feet, an alligator climbs the banks. The legend, *SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT* "They grow under every constellation," in connection with its subject, is an expressive declaration of the extent to which the French had pushed their colonial settlements. From the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the regions of the Gulf of Mexico, indicated,—the one by the Indian with his bow and arrows, the other by the alligator,—the lily, the emblem of France, was represented either by fortified cities and military posts, or was carved on the trunks of the trees of the forest, or on monuments erected in conspicuous places as an assertion of sovereignty.

The value of this assertion of a claim to the possession of territory is shown by the fact that after the expedition under D'Iberville had sailed in 1698, William III of England sent a vessel to the Mississippi with the purpose of establishing a settlement. The vessel ascended the river some distance, where it was met by Bienville, the brother of D'Iberville in his barge. On his representation that the territory belonged to France, the captain of the vessel retired. The point at which this event occurred is still known as English Turn.

On the jeton of 1753 (Fig. 4), are two globes, one of which displays the outlines of the western, the other those of the eastern hemisphere. Above, the sun diffuses its rays in splendor over both globes, and the legend is, *SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE* "One is sufficient for each:" The sun of France suffices for both worlds. This declaration would by itself reveal the far-reaching ambition of France, which would soon, if not interrupted in its career, extend its possessions even to the Atlantic coast. The boastful assumption of this avowal is only equaled by that of Spain in its claim to sovereignty over the South American continent, which was asserted on a crown of Charles II. On this coin there were represented two globes, between which rose a crowned sceptre, and above was the inscription, *UNUS NON SUFFICIT* "One is not enough."

[To be continued.]

EARLY PERSIAN ART AS DISPLAYED ON COINS.

In some recent lectures on Oriental Art, Mrs. A. H. Leonowens, who has spent many years in the East, described the early influences which India exercised over western nations, in artistic as well as religious development, from the time of the Shepherd Kings of Egypt, whose paintings and sculpture still remain to show the high attainments they had made. She traced further the rise of Persian art; the ancient coinage of this people was remarkable for its inscribed characters. Early in the Christian era, when the *renaissance* of Persian art upon its coins began, under Ardisher, the most powerful foe with whom the Romans had to contend in maintaining their hold upon their Eastern possessions, and whose successor, Sapor, defeated them and put their Emperor Valerian to death, their money showed originality of design. The flaming altar of the fire-worshippers, guarded by armed men in Persian costume, the vases

of perfume at its base, the sphere above, emblem of the fiery source of light, appealed to their patriotism, and were designed to arouse loyal devotion to their kings, who were the restorers of the ancient faith. It is supposed by some that these two figures typify the servants of good and evil, who are ever contending for the mastery. In their more ancient efforts at artistic representation we find trees of the knowledge of good and evil, with a serpent coiling around the trunk. In early Persian art there was no beneficent female figure, like Gunda or Isis. Woman was degraded from the high position she held in the Vedic religion, and was represented as unclean and evil. Indeed, femininity was the personification of evil—a symbol which can be traced afterwards in the apple of discord of the Greek, and the serpent of the Garden of Eden, who could more readily corrupt Eve than Adam, because she was of a similar nature to the arch enemy of good.

THE COINAGE OF ROME.

BY HERBERT A. GRUEBER.*

THE coinage of Rome may be divided into two principal classes: (1) the Family, or, as it is sometimes miscalled, the Consular series, struck under the republic; and (2) the Imperial series, of the period of the Roman and Byzantine emperors till the downfall of the empire at the capture of Constantinople by the Turks under Mohammed II, in A. D. 1453. As our very limited space will not permit us to give even the most succinct account of the whole coinage, we shall be compelled to confine our remarks mainly to that of the Empire, the more historical and varied.

Coinage.—The date of the first issue of a coinage at Rome is somewhat uncertain; tradition has given it to Servius Tullius, who is said to have been "the first to mark copper pieces with representations of an ox or some other animal or symbol;" but no coins of this remote time have been preserved, and the tradition is doubtless unfounded. Considerably later than the time of the kings are those large quadrilateral or brick-shaped pieces of copper stamped on one or both sides with a symbol, from which they have been called *aes signatum*. The figure of the ox on some of these may have caused their attribution to Servius Tullius. These were cast in large blocks, and, being divided or broken into smaller pieces, circulated by weight. The first change in the coinage has been assigned to the time of the Decemvirs (B. C. 451), when a much more systematic currency was introduced in the shape of a coin called the *as*, which at first weighed nominally a pound, and hence was designated the *as libralis*, but which at a later period underwent several reductions, falling first to four ounces (triental), then to two ounces (sextental), then to one ounce (uncial), and finally to half an ounce (semiuncial). The *as* formed the unit of the currency, and of it there were several divisions as well as multiples. These coins were at first all cast, but as their sizes were gradually reduced, dies were used for some, and finally all were struck.

The earliest silver money was the denarius, its half the quinarius, and its quarter the sestertius; the first being struck at the rate of seventy-two to the pound of silver, and being of the value of ten ases. The first issue of these silver pieces occurred in B. C. 269, and to them was added, a few years later,

* This article continues the series of papers on Ancient Coins, begun in the last Volume of the *Journal*. They were prepared for the *Antiquary* (an English Magazine), by some of the most learned numismatists connected with the British Museum, and we reprint them, feeling sure that they will not only be of value to advanced collectors, but interesting to those who are not familiar with ancient coins.

another coin, the victoriat, so called after its type. This coin was worth about two-thirds of the denarius. There was no regular gold coinage at Rome till the time of Julius Caesar, when a piece called the aureus, of the value of twenty-five denarii was issued, and formed the basis of the gold coinage for succeeding ages. The right of issuing the coinage at Rome belonged to the State, and the people assembled in the Comitia of the tribes decreed all regulations connected with it; but when Augustus obtained the supreme power, he reserved to himself all rights connected with the gold and silver coinages, and this right remained with all succeeding emperors. To the Senate, however, belonged the power of striking the copper money, and its authority was noted by the letters *s. c.* (*senatus consulto*), which also served to distinguish the copper coins of Rome from those issued in the provinces.

The coinage in circulation in Rome during the reign of Augustus was—in gold, the aureus, of forty to the pound, and the half-aureus; in silver, the denarius, of eighty-four to the pound, and its half, the quinarius; and in copper, the sestertius, of four ases, its half the dupondius, the as, the semis or half-as, the triens or one-third as, and the quadrans or quarter-as. The aureus was worth twenty-five denarii, and the denarius sixteen ases. The as was nearly equal in weight and size to the dupondius, but it was distinguished by being of red copper, whilst the sestertius and the dupondius were of yellow brass or *orichalcum*, being a composition of copper and zinc. The first deteriorations in the Imperial coinage took place in the reigns of Nero and Caracalla; so that in A. D. 215 the aureus was only the one-fiftieth of a pound, and the denarius became so debased that it contained only 40 per cent of pure silver. When Caracalla had thus deteriorated the coinage, he introduced a new silver piece, called the *argenteus Antoninianus*, of sixty to sixty-four to the pound, which was worth a denarius and a half, and which soon became the principal coin of the Empire. This piece may be easily distinguished from the denarius by its having the head of the emperor radiate and the bust of the empress upon a crescent, or half moon, thus symbolical of the sun and moon.

From this time to the reign of Diocletian the greatest disorder prevailed in the coinage, and the period of the so-called Thirty Tyrants was one of complete bankruptcy to the state. Each emperor debased the coinage more and more, so that the intrinsic value of the silver currency was not one-twentieth part of its nominal value. The *argenteus* supplanted the denarius, and after a short time, from a silver coin became only a copper one washed with a little tin, and having driven out of currency the copper money, became itself the only piece in circulation besides those of gold. Diocletian, in A. D. 296, put an end to this confusion by withdrawing from circulation all the coinage, and issuing another entirely fresh one based on the standard of the currency of the first century A. D. The aureus was struck at sixty to the pound, and a new coin in silver, called the *centenionalis*, took the place of the denarius, whilst in copper two new pieces were issued, called the *folles* and the denarius. Special interest is attached to this new coinage, as it affords the means of explaining the prices marked in the great tariff of the Roman Empire which was published in A. D. 301, and which fixed the "maximum" price for almost every article of food or produce that found its way into the market. It was the abrogation of this tariff which occasioned a slight modifi-

cation in the monetary system during the reign of Constantine, who reduced the weight of the aureus to seventy-two to the pound, and gave to this new coin the name of solidus in Latin and nomisma in Greek. This piece remained in circulation so long as the Empire lasted, maintaining its full weight; and when current at a later period in Western Europe, it received the name of bezant or byzant. Constantine added two fresh silver coins to the currency, the miliarensis, and its half, the siliqua, twelve of the former being equal in value to the solidus. Except some slight modifications in the copper money made by Anastasius and by Basil I, no further important changes remain to be mentioned.

Types.—The obverse of the Imperial coinage had for its type the head or bust of the emperor, the empress, or the Caesar, and occasionally that of a near relative, such as the emperor's mother or sister. This type varied according to the period. In the Pagan times the head or bust was laureate or radiate, sometimes bare, but rarely helmeted; in the Christian and Byzantine period it is usually adorned with a diadem, or a crested helmet. The portraits, too, may be divided into two classes, realistic and conventional. The early Caesars, and their successors to Gallienus, fall under the first class, and the remaining emperors, including the Christian and Byzantine, under the second. The reverse types are commonly mythological (representing divinities), allegorical (representing personifications), historical (recording events connected with the history and traditions of Rome), and architectural (giving representations of the principal public buildings, especially those at Rome). On the coins of Vespasian and Titus is recorded the conquest of Judaea, figured as a woman seated weeping beneath a palm tree, near which stands her conqueror, or else the ferocious Simon, who headed the revolt and only survived to adorn the triumph of his enemies. On the large brass of Titus is to be seen a representation of the Flavian amphitheatre commenced by his father and completed by himself, standing between the Meta Sudans and the Domus Aurea, with its many stories or arcades, and its vast interior filled with spectators witnessing the magnificent dedication festival of a hundred days. The coins of Trajan record his conquest of Dacia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and his descent down the Euphrates and the Tigris to the Indian Ocean, the first and last Roman general to accomplish the feat. Also there are representations of the Forum, the most memorable of all Trajan's works, the Circus Maximus, which he embellished with the obelisk of Augustus, and the Aqua Trajana, by which he converted a portion of the pure and limpid Aqua Martia into the Aventine quarter of the city. The coins of Hadrian, besides bearing allegorical representations of divinities, countries, and cities, are of special interest as illustrating his extensive journeys into every Roman province from Britain to the far East. Such is the succession of types till the reign of Gallienus, when their interest flags, and for the most part we meet with badly executed representations of mythological personages.

The coins of the Christian emperors differ much in their character. At first the types are generally allegorical, and whilst being free from Pagan intention, are not free from Pagan influence. This can be seen in the types of Victory inscribing the Emperor's vota on a shield, or two Victories holding a wreath, or the seated figures of Rome and Constantinople. Though the coins of Constantine the Great are of a somewhat Christian character, yet

purely Christian types are at first unusual. After a while, however, Victory no longer holds a wreath, but stands grasping a cross, and in place of representations of some mythological personage, is to be found the monogram of our Saviour formed of X and P. In the purely Byzantine period all the Pagan influence disappears, and Christian types prevail, the most common being the Holy Cross raised high on steps, Christ seated, holding the book of the Gospels, and the Virgin Mary wearing on her breast a medallion of our Saviour, and amongst the rarer ones, the Virgin within the crenelated walls of a city, the worship of the Magi, and many others.

The inscriptions on the coins of the Pagan emperors are either descriptive, as giving the emperor's name and the date of the year, partly on the obverse and partly on the reverse, or else they are of a dedicatory nature, that is, to the name of the emperor is added an inscription referring to the type. From Titus to Severus Alexander the chronological character of the inscription is maintained, giving the current consulship of the emperor, or his last consulship, and the year of his tribuneship; but in the latter half of the third century we meet with only the emperor's name on the obverse, and a dedicatory inscription on the reverse. Very little change occurs under the early Christian emperors, except that the legend on the reverse loses its mythological character, and it is some time before the gradual transformation of the Eastern Empire from the Roman State is traceable in the coinage. Anastasius was the first to use Greek letters to indicate the value of the coins; yet although under Justinian I the Greek language was much used by the people, it is not till the reign of Heraclius that the Greek legend EN ΤΟΤΩ ΝΙΚΑ is introduced upon the coins. In the eighth century the Greek titles of Basileus and Despotēs make their first appearance in the place of Augustus, and under the Basilian dynasty Greek inscriptions occupy the field of the reverse of both silver and copper coins; but the reverse of the solidus retains its Latin form till the latter part of the eleventh century, when it is found for the last time on the coins of Michael VII, A. D. 1078. Alexius I was the first emperor who adopted entirely Greek legends for his coins, and after his accession Latin ones never appear again on the coinage of the Roman Empire, which now loses all trace of its Western origin, and becomes purely Greek or Byzantine. The most remarkable change in the coinage of the late Byzantine period was the introduction of concave pieces, *scyphati nummi*. This form was introduced as early as the end of the tenth century, but did not become the prevailing type of the gold, silver, and copper coinages till the end of the eleventh.

[To be continued.]

A VALUABLE DOLLAR.

THE following story of a Dollar is going the rounds of the press, and we think it is worthy of preservation. For a thirsty man, the proper opportunities with such a dollar would be worth the purse of Fortunatus.

At El Paso, Mexican dollars are worth eighty-five cents in American coin. At Paso del Norte, just across the river, American dollars are worth eighty-five cents in Mexican coin. One morning a car driver started from the American side with a Mexican dollar. On his arrival at the Mexican town he took a drink of chain lightning, which was fifteen cents, and received an American dollar in change for his Mexican.

On his return to the American side he took a drink of equally bad liquor and received a Mexican dollar for his American, and so repeated the drinks at intervals during the day. At night he closed up business with the Mexican dollar he started with in the morning, ready for another day's experience.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[Continued from Vol. XVIII, NO. 3.]

WHILE this Colony has not as yet cast in its lot with its sister Provinces, it is so intimately connected with them in history and interests, and it is so essential to the completion of the Dominion, that it will at no distant date become one of the confederated Provinces. Although it is the oldest of the North American Colonies, its coinage does not date back farther than about the year 1830.

CCCCLXXXV. *Obv.* PETER | M'AUSLANE | S^T JOHNS | NEWFOUNDLAND
Between "St. Johns" and "Newfoundland" is a small ornamental scroll or twig.
Rev. SELLS | ALL SORTS | OF SHOP & | STORE | GOODS Brass. Size 19½ m.
R 6.

The specimen from which I take this description is the only one known to me. I purchased it with a number of other Canadian coins, when the collection of Mr. R. Frentzels, of London, was sold some years ago. I know little of its history, except that Mr. M'Auslane had been a blacksmith before he opened his general store. I have described this token in the *Canadian Antiquarian*, Vol. XI, page 33.



CCCCLXXXVI. *Obv.* APISTON MHN AHP A lyre between a wreath of laurel; on the base of the lyre ORPHEUS is inscribed.

Rev. PRO PATRIA ET AVALONIA SPINA SANCTUS. The field shows on a shield vert, a Latin cross bottonnee or; above the shield a mitre, behind which are a crozier and pilgrim's staff, crossed; below a thorn and sprig, crossed. Copper. Size 34 m. R 4.

This coin or token is described in a long historical article entitled "A Baltimore Penny," by H. W. Richardson, in the *Magazine of American History*, which is concluded thus:—"There can be no doubt that the Avalon Penny, with its quaint inscriptions, was coined by the ingenious nobleman, who pictured himself at one time as a new St. Joseph, inspired to plant the Christian religion in a heathen land. . . . His penny was probably coined after his first visit to Newfoundland and before his return in 1628. If so, it is thirty years older than the Maryland penny" *

* Our cut is kindly furnished by the publisher of the *Magazine of American History*, and represents the medal (pierced) described by Mr. Richardson, which is said to have been exhumed at Waterville, Maine, in June, 1880;

the absurdity of his article was clearly shown in the *Journal of Numismatics*, October, 1883 (Vol. xviii, p. 42), by Mr. W. S. Appleton, who has two specimens of the medal in his cabinet.

Judging from the style of art displayed on this coin, there can be little doubt that it was not struck earlier than 1830. So, apart from history, the conclusions of the writer of the above article are altogether wrong. Although I have nothing more definite to warrant the mention of this piece among the coins of Newfoundland, than that Avalon is the name of the southeastern peninsula of that island, still there is no other place bearing that name. It was most probably issued by some Roman Catholic Musical Society in the city of St. John's, as a token of membership.

CCCCLXXXVII. *Obv.* Arms of the Rutherfords.* Supporters, Two horses. Crest, A mermaid. Motto, PER MARE PER TERRAS.

Rev. R & I. S. RUTHERFORD | ST JOHN'S | NEWFOUNDLAND A suspended ram to the left. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

This firm carried on an extensive business in former days, but those members who survive have removed to Western Ontario. This coinage formed at one time the chief copper circulation of the island.

CCCCLXXXVIII. *Obv.* As the last, but with the date 1841.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 20 m. R 2.

The Rutherford tokens are still occasionally met with in circulation.

CCCCLXXXIX. *Obv.* As CCCCLXXXVII, but with the date 1846; under the arms R. H in small letters.

Rev. RUTHERFORD BRO'S | HARBOUR GRACE | NEWFOUNDLAND Ram suspended as in CCCCLXXXVII; the horn of the ram is opposite H in HARBOUR. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

I have not been able to learn whether this was a branch of the St. John's firm or a different concern.

CCCCXC. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the horn is above the letter H in HARBOUR. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

Sandham describes a coin similar to this one without date, but not having been able to verify the coin from any other source, I do not describe it here.

CCCCXCI. *Obv.* A ship under full sail to the right, the Union Jack displayed from the stern.

Rev. 1858 Copper. Size 26 m. R 4.

Issued by one of the business firms in St. John's.

CCCCXCII. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN A sidewheel steamer to the left, with foremast, under sail.

Rev. FISHERIES | AND | AGRICULTURE Copper. Size 26 m. C.

This was struck at the same time as the last and for the same object.

CCCCXCIII. *Obv.* FISHERY RIGHTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND 1860 within an inner circle.

Rev. RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT | AND | FREE | TRADE.

* The Rutherford arms, as given by Burke for Lord Rutherford and Earl of Teviot, correspond most closely to those on this piece, of any of the several branches. These are: Argent, an orle gules, in chief three martlets sable, all within a bordure azure, charged with thistles, roses, fleur-de-lis and harps or, alternately. Crest, A mermaid, holding in the dexter hand a mirror, and in the sinister a comb, all proper. Motto, Per mare per terras. Supporters, two horses proper. The charges

on the coin do not agree strictly with this, some being omitted, possibly for lack of room, and there appears to be an indentation in the centre of the orle, in which respect it resembles the arms of Rutherford, nephew of the eminent Scotch judge of that name, who bears argent, an orle voided, in chief three martlets gules, a bordure sable. Crest and motto as the preceding, but no supporters. By what authority these arms appear on this piece, we cannot say.

This token refers to the treaties made between the British and American governments, in which the three mile limit is claimed.

CCCCXCIV. *Obv.* VICTORIA D: G: REG: Bust of the queen to the left.

Rev. ONE CENT NEWFOUNDLAND A wreath of oak leaves, laurels and flowers; within the wreath is a dotted circle enclosing 1864, surmounted by a crown. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 6.

This is a pattern and is very rare; the design is exactly the same as the regular coinage issued the following year.

CCCCXCV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the date is 1865. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 240,000.

CCCCXCVI. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

Rev. As CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1872. A small H under the wreath. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 100,000. Struck by the Messrs. Heaton at Birmingham.

CCCCXCVII. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

Rev. As CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1873. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 200,000.

CCCCXCVIII. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

Rev. As CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1876. Small H under the wreath. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 20,000.

CCCCXCIX. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

Rev. Same as CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1880. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

There are issues of silver for Newfoundland for the years 1881 and 1882, but so far I cannot learn of any bronze coinage for either of those years.

D. *Obv.* . VICTORIA D: G: REG: NEWFOUNDLAND. Laureated head of the queen to the left.

Rev. 20 | CENTS | 1865 within a dotted circle surrounded by an ornamental border. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 100,000.

DI. *Obv.* As D.

Rev. 10 | CENTS | 1865 surrounded by a different ornamental border. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

DII. *Obv.* As D.

Rev. 5 | CENTS | 1865 border as in the last. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue of this and the preceding, 80,000 each.

DIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA NEWFOUNDLAND Laureated head of the queen to the left.

Rev. 50 | CENTS | 1870 within a border similar to D. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 50,000.

DIV. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)

Rev. As D, but dated 1870. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 50,000.

DV. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)

Rev. As DI, but dated 1870. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 30,000.

DVI. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)

Rev. As DII, but dated 1870. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DVII. *Obv.* As D, but with H under the head. (10 cents.)

Rev. Same as CCCCLI. Silver. Size 18 m. R 6.

This coin I received in change about ten years ago. It is a mule piece, as the reverse die is that of the Canadian issue of 1871. The Messrs. Heaton struck no coins for Newfoundland earlier than 1872, so that this piece was struck from dies belonging to different Colonies and to different years.

DVIII. *Obv.* As DIII, but with an H under the head. (50 cents.)

Rev. As DIII, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 48,000.

DIX. *Obv.* As D, but with the H. (20 cents.)

Rev. As D, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 90,000.

DX. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (10 cents.)

Rev. As DI, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXI. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (5 cents.)

Rev. As DII, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXII. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)

Rev. As DIII, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 32,000.

DXIII. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)

Rev. As D, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXIV. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)

Rev. As DI, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 20,000.

DXV. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)

Rev. As DII, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXVI. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)

Rev. As DIII, but dated 1874. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 80,000.

DXVII. *Obv.* As DIII, but with H. (50 cents.)
Rev. As DIII, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 30 m. C.
 Issue 28,000.

DXVIII. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (20 cents.)
Rev. As D, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 23 m. C.
 Issue 50,000.

DXIX. *Obv.* D, but with H. (10 cents.)
Rev. As DI, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 18 m. R 3.

Issue 10,000. This is the smallest issue of any of the Newfoundland, and it is consequently rather scarce.

DXX. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (5 cents.)
Rev. As DII, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 15 m. C.
 Issue 20,000.

DXXI. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)
Rev. As DIII, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

DXXII. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)
Rev. As D, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

DXXIII. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)
Rev. As DI, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

DXXIV. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)
Rev. As DII, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

DXXV. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)
Rev. As DIII, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

DXXVI. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)
Rev. As D, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

DXXVII. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)
Rev. As DI, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 18 m. R 2.

ON A DRACHM OF CORINTH.

THEY found me in a Celtiberian mine,
 And carried me to Carthage, and to Tyre
 And purified me by the strength of fire;
 And wrought me, till my metal, white and fine,
 Rivalled the snow which sees the bright sun shine
 Along the crests, that in mid air aspire
 To reach those heights, where famed Apollo's lyre
 Soothes the vast gods with melodies divine.
 Next for some Samian coin they bartered me,
 And made me in a coin, and stamped thereon
 The face of Venus; and one sunless day,
 Old Homer held me, sitting by the sea;
 But those grand years are to oblivion gone,
 And all my honor passed with them away.

—Thomas S. Collier in *Numisma*.

THE NUMISMATIC LEXICON OF RASCHE.

THERE is no work or series of works in all the two or three hundred books which make up my Numismatic Collection, to which I have recourse so frequently, and which give me so great satisfaction, as that named in the caption. Thirteen goodly volumes, averaging eight hundred pages, set in double columns,—every nook and cranny crowded with type,—nothing set up “fat” but all compact,—is a library of itself; I do not know but I value it above all the rest, though Sebatier's *Iconographii* with its five thousand figured coins and lucid descriptions is one of my idols, nor do my Eckhel of eight volumes, or my various editions of Vaillant, or the huge Brandenburg folios fail of the worship due them. Spanheim too has his claims not to be disregarded, but for *richness* give me Rasche.

If there is anything *untold* in all the range of ancient numismatics recorded here, I, for one, cannot miss it. The work is exhaustive even to weariness, and I never open one of the volumes without sitting down and “taking time” to it. Do you want to know what coins have thunderbolts on them? they are “all, all here.” Would you trace up Venus or Minerva or Ceres upon metallic faces? the old German carries you through the entire cyclopedia. Do you ask what cities struck Greek Imperials in honor of Hadrian? here is the list.

Eckhel does ample justice to Rasche in his “*Doctrina Nummorum*,” from which I translate freely the following:—“This is a work that seems greatly to exceed the powers and life of one man: it is in fact beyond the patience allotted to the human mind, however pertinacious or unterrified at arduous things it may be. I never take one of these volumes into my hands that I do not at once fall out of humor with myself: and if I have any self-conceit derived from the vigils and labors of many years, I lose it immediately.

“When I say that everything, however slightly connected with Numismatic Science, is contained in this work, all the sources of information being at once faithfully and conscientiously cited, I describe in a word the *purpose*, the *plan*, and the *material* of Rasche's Lexicon.

“But how much more mindful both of himself and the reader would this pre-eminent author have been, had he but curtailed those parts which few now-a-days care for, or even wish to be acquainted with! Had he, for instance, but omitted the instructions of Pacciandi (*Animadversiones*), upon numismatic study, and the wild notions of Harduin, and the little errors of mint-masters, which we either scorn to notice or readily correct; and the obvious mistakes of authors in describing coins; and those diffusive lists of the moneys struck by every city, with accounts of their various types, however trite or ignoble; and those coins which resemble others already described,—in a word, if, in all this immense work, composed with so laudable a purpose, the writer had at least yielded with sober inclination some portions to *Minerva* and not all to *Hercules*, we should have easily pardoned him.

“Out of this union of boundless materials and because of this patient gathering of a mass of things,—useless, burdensome and obsolete—it happens that there is such delay in finding what you most desire, that you will rather stop the search than submit to an examination so tedious. True, the things here blamed may be those that rather merit praise; but for all that, he who moves from their place both the corrupt pools and the sweet and healthful streams of numismatics, and diverts them all into his own reservoir,—he, I say, who disdains the pure and abundant fountains of *Pellegrinus*, and passes by the undefiled streams which invite him to drink, will find as the result, that he will lose those very things which are commonly reckoned most excellent in numismatic study, for the profit and advancement of which this work of such immense effort was prepared. That our author should have done so seems truly marvellous to me, and I never could apprehend the motive of his plan, but whatever opinions and criticisms may be held concerning this wonderful man, and his conception of an enterprise so great, he has a position from which no envy or arrogance can move him, and can reply to his critics in the words of the painter Apollodorus, “to find fault is easier than to imitate.”

In the same spirit, Dr. Cardwell animadvert upon Rasche in his "Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans." He says, "the Lexicon of Rasche is a work which exhausted so completely the existing sources of information, that it carefully preserved all their impurities."—*Preface*, p. ix.

R. M.

TETRADRACHMS OF ALEXANDER.

THERE is a Tetradrachm bearing the name of Alexander the Great, not described in any of the books on his coinage, which has recently been brought to light, and forms the subject of a paper by Mr. E. H. Bunbury, printed in a recent number of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. It has in the field of the reverse, as an accessory symbol, a small copy of the celebrated statue known as the Farnese Hercules, or rather, of the original statue of Hercules by Lysippus, of which the existing statue, by the Athenian sculptor, Glykon, is itself a copy.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations from Mr. Wm. H. Key, of the U. S. Mint, of the medal with head of Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia, in connection with the Seminary of San Carlo Borromeo, and from Mr. Nathan Appleton of Boston, of the medal struck on the opening of the Foreign Exhibition, Boston; for both of these the thanks of the Society were voted. The annual report of the Treasurer was received through the Auditor and accepted; the financial condition of the Society was shown to be very good. Mr. S. S. Crosby was chosen to fill the vacancy in the office of Treasurer. Mr. Richard H. Lawrence of New York was elected a Corresponding Member. It was voted to change the day of meeting to the second Friday of each month, and to join the fifteenth By-law to the thirteenth. The President showed a medal with head of Washington, struck on the Centennial Celebration of the Evacuation of New York. Mr. Marvin exhibited a number of coins and medals about to be photographed for the catalogue of sale by Edward Frossard. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

March 14. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Richard H. Lawrence of New York, accepting Corresponding Membership. The President announced a donation from Mr. Alex. Del Mar of San Francisco, of a Monograph on the History of Money in China. The Secretary proposed for membership Mr. Dudley B. Fay of Boston, and under a suspension of the sixth By-law he was elected. The President proposed for Honorary Membership Miss Rebecca Salisbury of Boston, and under similar suspension she was elected. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 18th March, at its rooms in the University Building, New York, President Parish in the chair. The Executive Committee submitted its Annual Report, showing the present membership to be 19 Honorary, 70 Corresponding, and 117 Resident members. The reports of the various officers showed the Society to be in a prosperous condition. Daniel Parish was re-elected as Prof. Anthon's successor in the presidential chair, and the other officers of the previous year, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., being added to the list of Vice Presidents, Mr. Chas. H. Wright being made Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Henry

De Morgan of Archaeology, and Mr. Wm. R. Weeks, Historiographer, the last two being new offices. An unusual number of interesting papers were read—one on "Monetalogy" by Mr. Patterson DuBois, another on the Small Stone Graves in White County, Tenn., a third on Portraits on the later Bronze, and several others, some of which we hope to give to the readers of the *Journal* in future numbers. We believe the Society are about to print their Annual Proceedings as in previous years.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia held its regular meeting April 3, 1884, President Price in the chair. The Chinese money sent by Mr. James Deans, which had been found in a tumulus on Vancouver's Island, were declared to be cash of the Fung Wen (*circa* A. D. 1434) and Kin Leng (*circa* A. D. 1664) dynasties, and to be among the very commonest of all Chinese coins, so that out of a dozen pieces taken at random, the majority would consist of these coinages. Mr. A. E. Richards, of Florence, presented some early Italian coins. The Historiographer announced the deaths of Alessandro Castellani, of Rome, Italy, in June, 1883, and of Nicholas Trübner, of London, March 2, 1884, at the age of sixty-seven.

Dr. Brinton spoke of some recent explorations made by him in the Trenton gravels, in search of the evidences of the existence of the palaeocystic man. Beneath three feet of sand there lay a bed of some fifty feet of gravel, in which stones have been found, supposed to be rude implements fashioned by the hand of man. Dr. C. C. Abbott, of Trenton, the discoverer of these presumed remains, was invited to address the Society in May upon the subject. A discussion ensued, which was participated in by the members at large. Mr. Scott mentioned the fact that arrow-heads had been found at Otaheite, apparently of human manufacture, but which upon investigation turned out to be made by the action of the sands of the seashore under the influence of the winds. Rev. Dr. Garrison announced that he would be prepared to read a paper before the Society at the May meeting.

Mr. Barber exhibited a copper currency used by the Haidah Indians. It was a thin plate of worked copper in the shape of an axe-head, with a hole at each end and some remarkable groovings. Its value was estimated at \$2. They range in size from 1 inch to 2 feet. After proposition and election of members the Society adjourned.

CENTENNIAL MASONIC MEDAL.

THE Freemasons of New Brunswick celebrate the centennial anniversary of the introduction of Freemasonry into that Province on the 1st of July, and have struck a handsome medal, which will be worn in the procession commemorating the event. By the kindness of Mr. Samuel M. Bedlington, of Boston, we are enabled to give the following description of the medal, the dies of which are very nicely engraved:

Obverse. The arms of the Grand Lodge, which are as follows: per pale; dexter, gules a chevron argent, between three pine trees proper; sinister, quarterly azure and or, a cross quarterly (probably argent and vert, but the colors not indicated on the medal) between. In the first quarter, a lion rampant, or; in the second, an ox passant, sable; in the third, a man with hands elevated vested vert, and robed crimson, lined with ermine (the medal does not attempt to show the colors of his dress); in the fourth, an eagle displayed, or. Crest, an ark, on either side a cherubim proper, kneeling, with the motto above in Hebrew, "Holiness to the Lord." Supporters, on either side, a cherubim proper. Motto, on a ribbon under the arms, AUDI VIDE TACE. Legend, above, CENTENNIAL OF FREEMASONRY, and below, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Reverse. The arms of the Province, but the charges only, without the colors, are given. Quarterly: 1. A fish naiant in chief, in the field a barrel and other devices, not distinct enough to be made out. 2. The sun in splendor over a forest of pines. 3. A ship under full sail, to the dexter side. 4. Two beavers, proper, one above the other. Crest, the royal crown of Great Britain. Supporters, on either side a stag, salient, proper. Motto, on a ribbon, O FORTUNATI QUORUM JAM MOENIA SURGUNT. [O happy people, whose walls are now rising.] Legend, the dates, above, 1784, and below, 1884, in Roman numerals.

The medal shown us is bronze, about size 24, and hung on a swivel by a chain to a clasp, and altogether is quite a creditable affair. M.

COIN-PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

MR. FRANCIS GALTON, F. R. S., the author of "Hereditary Genius," a book which attracted considerable attention when published, has recently issued a volume entitled, "Inquiries into Human Faculty, and its Development." It is a most interesting work, and treats of a variety of curious experiments and researches in directions never before investigated. We cannot give even a brief outline of the general character of this work, as it has only an incidental relation to Numismatics, but mention it in the *Journal* for the portrait of Alexander the Great, *derived from coins*, which it contains. It is a "composite photograph," so called, "which combines," says Mr. Galton, "the images of six different medals, with a view of obtaining the type of features that the makers of those medals concurred in desiring to ascribe to him."

A "composite photograph" is one made from several separate photographs taken under the same general conditions, and then reduced to the same size, so that by superimposing them according to a definite plan and then exposing the sensitive plate in the camera to each in succession the proportionate part of the time which would be required to make a copy with but a single exposure, a result is obtained which blends into one the characteristics of each. Mr. Galton's account of the process of making these pictures is not the least interesting part of his book.

The original coins from which his portrait is made were selected for him by Mr. R. Stuart Poole from the collection in the British Museum, and the portrait forms a portion of the frontispiece of the work to which we have alluded. Both the composite and its six components are given in the *Journal* of the Royal Institution, where it illustrates a lecture given there in April, 1879. Mr. Galton says: "It seems to me that it is possible on this principle to obtain a truer likeness of a man than in any other way. Every artist makes mistakes; but by combining the conscientious works of many artists, their separate mistakes disappear, and what is common to all of their works remains. So as regards different photographs of the same person, those accidental momentary expressions are got rid of, which an ordinary photograph, made by a brief exposure, cannot help recording. On the other hand, any happy, sudden trait of expression is lost. The composite gives the features in repose."

The resultant portrait from these various coins shows such slight traces of double lines that even a careful examination can scarcely discover any. The face is a fine example of manly beauty, and may well be accepted as a reliable representation of that wonderful man. M.

THE Director of the Mint recommends the discontinuance of the coinage of the gold dollar, three-cent copper-nickel piece, and the repeal of the Act authorizing the coinage of the Trade Dollar.

PROOF Sets sold at the Mint during the *Fiscal* year ended June 30, 1833, were of Gold, 36. Silver; 1,048. Bronze; 5,787.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

COINS RELATING TO THE JEWS.

POSSIBLY Mr. Walter may consider the "Rebellion Thaler" of Henry Julius, the militant Bishop of Halberstadt and Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, 1595, as bearing upon the subject of Jewish Coins, concerning which information was requested in the last number of the *Journal*. This bears on the reverse a representation of the event mentioned in the New England Catechism, where a couplet familiar to the childhood of our grandmothers tells us, "Proud Korah's troop was swallowed up." The device portrays the scene when Korah, Dathan and Abiram were destroyed by an earthquake, and has the letters N. R. M. A. D. I. E. S., which have been taken to mean, Non recedit malum a domo ingrati et seditiosi, "Evil shall not depart from the house of the ungrateful and rebellious man." There is also a reference to Numbers xvi, where the story is told. It is believed to allude to the trouble between the Duke and his citizens on the subject of rights and privileges, and was a warning to them to remember the fate of the Jewish rebels. This coin was described in full by Prof. Anthon in the *Journal*, IV, 74. Q. Z.

AN OLD SWISS MEDAL.

"Philadelphia Gazette, January 5, 1760.

"Lost, about a Fortnight ago, somewhere on the Road, between Amboy and Cooper's Ferry, tho' suspected to have been dropt near the Ferry, a Gold Medal, having on one Side, a Bear, with these Words, Respublica Bernensis. On the Reverse, a Minerva, adorned with Mathematical Instruments, and these Words Nulla sine Præmio Virtus. Whoever has, or may find the same, and will bring it to Mr. John Nelson, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. Philip De Wismes, at New York, shall have Ten Pounds Reward."—*From The Pennsylvania Gazette, Jan. 10, 1760.*

COIN SALES.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

As announced in the last number of the *Journal*, Mr. Woodward has during the last quarter held two coin sales, both in New York, at the usual place.

Sale No. Sixty-six took place April 24, 25, 26. It was announced as the Springfield Collection, with the quaint heading on the title page, JAPAN AND HINDUSTAN, referring to some Japanese Netsukes and some Hindoo paintings rather than to the coins. We know not to whom the collection really formerly belonged, but suspect it was gathered by a noted Springfield, Mass., collector. It comprised a fair line of American coins of the Mint issue, a fine lot of Proof Sets, a good variety of Pattern pieces, Colonial and State coins, and besides Medals, etc., nearly ten thousand miscellaneous copper coins, largely European, and a variety of Oriental silver coins. We mention only a few pieces and prices. 1797 Cent. \$12.25; 1804 do. 5.76; 1823 do. 1.65; 1836 Dollar, 7.70; 1854 do. 7.85; 1794 Half Dollar, 4.20; 1800 Dime, 4.25; 1797 Half Dime, 3.10. 1846 do. 3; 1878 Proof set, 6.10; 1873 Minor proof set, 2.45. A selection of pre-historic stone objects sold at uniformly low prices, much below their value. Amongst the Fractional Currency a 25 cent piece, with the portrait of Fessenden, brought 7.10; two 15 cent pieces with portraits of Grant and Sherman, 2.25 and 2.30 respectively. Some paper money and a few autographs sold at fair average prices, though the latter were of little consequence.

Sale No. Sixty-seven. The Levick Collection, May 26, 27, 28. Mr. Levick collected the American series for differences, or so-called varieties in the dies, but with no particular reference to the condition of the coins; hence, though the regular issues were pretty fully represented, this department of his cabinet attracted but little attention; but in several particulars the collection was almost unrivalled, containing about all worth having in American Store Cards, the Political Tokens of 1830-41, the Copperheads of the war period, Sutlers' Checks and some other minor departments; the Canadian Series was also worthy of special notice. The pieces were mostly in fine to superb condition; with this remark of general application, we mention briefly a few numbers, referring to the catalogue for interesting particulars. Atwood, "Carry me to Atwood's," etc., \$5.75; another, 6; Bale & Smith, 5; John Barker, 8.25; Collins, 3.60; Doremus & Nixon, rev. Lincoln, 3.40; the same, 3.40; W. Field, 3.50; Green and Wetmore, Canada reverse, 5.75; B. Hook, head of Franklin, 3.60; L. G. Irving, 4.05; Edwin Pamelor, 5.75; Castle Garden, probably an Admission Ticket, 10.75; John Stevens, 31; Willis and Brothers, 6.40; R. Williams, 6.50; D. Venten, rev. Lincoln, only three struck, 8; Talbot, Allum & Lee, nine varieties, .40 to 1.20 each; Feuchtwangers, varieties, 3, 2.90, 4, 8.25, 8, 4, 6.50; Wolfe, Spies and Clark, and Wolfe, Clark and Spies, 10.50, 4.75, 4.25, 4.10, 5; Schoonmaker, 4, 6.25, 12.50; Wright and Bale, 2, 1.50, 6; the Belleville Series, 3.25, 3.75, 3.10, .70, 14; O. and P. Boutwell, 3.30; Carpenter and Mosher, 3.75; another, 6.50; Currier and Greeley, 5.20; Goodyear and Sons, 23; Tilly Haines & Co., 2.25; another, 2.20; William Rutter, 2; Albert & Tricou, 3.75; J. J. Albert, 2.50; Bernard S. Baruc,

13.25; E. & I. Bragaw, 3; Chas. C. Gales, 14; Gasquet, Parish & Co., 10.50; Geekie, C. H. & S. W., 4.25; I. Gilbert, 11.25; J. Walker Hall & Walton, 13.25; Henderson, Walton & Co., 11.25; Huckel, Burrows and Jennings, 14.25; J. D. Jewell & Brothers, 9.25; H. & I. Kirkman, 16.50; Puech Bien, 14.50; Stickney & Wilson, 14.25; Tatout Brothers, 14.25; Theodore, 14.25; J. M. L. & W. H. Scofield, 18; Standish Barry Threepence, 21; Hard Times Tokens, the numbers by the list in *Scott's Coin Collector's Journal*: No. 1, 3.25; 2, 7.10; undescribed variety, 7.50; 12, 3.75; 15, 2; 17, 21; 47, 3.60; 52, 16.50. Seven specimens, five of them hitherto undescribed, sold for an aggregate of \$176, or more than 25 each. Rickett's Circus Ticket, two varieties, 12.25 each. The Philadelphia Shilling, 28.50; another, somewhat different, 28.50. Canadian coins, all the way from a few cents to \$62, the latter price for the Bouquet Halfpenny of 1837. Nova Scotia, Success, 8 60; Prince Edward Island Halfpenny, 6.10; McDermott's Card, 4.90; Leslie's Twopence, 14. The Un Sou Series, thirty-nine varieties, .45 each; Wier and Larminie, 4; Cossack Penny, 2.30. The California and Pike's Peak Patterns for gold coins brought good prices, one in gold as high as \$23. Sutlers' Checks, Tickets for Value, Indian Traders' Tokens, Copperheads, all sold well, the latter in lots 1 to 13 cents each. Proof Sets sold better than usual, but still far less than a fair price; all of these sets are bound to have a large advance above present prices, particularly those before 1880, and it seems strange to us that dealers allow them to be sold so cheap. The Levick Sale must stand of record as one of the most successful ever held, and it shows conclusively that when fine things, a little out of the common routine are offered, there is no lack of appreciative and liberal buyers.

The Catalogue of the Sixty-eighth sale of this series is now ready. The sale will take place in New York, July 24, 25: the collection is varied and interesting.

Mr. Woodward informs us that he will probably sell his own private collection in September next at Bangs & Co's, in New York City. This collection possesses some peculiar features, its plan, as we may say, being quite unlike any other with which we are acquainted. Of these features we would say something in detail, but as a circular will soon be issued, we will not anticipate. It is expected that the catalogue will be ready in August; a much smaller edition than usual will be printed, and it will be furnished only on application to the auctioneers, the dealers or Mr. Woodward; a charge will be made for the catalogue, but the price is not yet fixed. Many persons who neglected to order the illustrated Levick Catalogue promptly on its issue, were disappointed, as the supply ran out some two weeks before the sale. We mention this as a reminder to collectors.

APRIL 8th and 9th. Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., of New York, sold a collection of American and Foreign Coins, with some Masonic and other medals in silver and copper, belonging to the estate of the late Emil Justh, to which were added some siege pieces, etc. Mr. H. G. Sampson prepared the Catalogue, 46 pages, which contained 948 lots. We mention a few of the prices. GOLD COINS.—*Eagles*, 1795, and '98, f. and r., each \$18; '99, v. f. 12.50 and 11.20. Some of the early Half Eagles brought about ten per cent above their face value, and early Quarter Eagles an advance of 50 to 60 per cent. A Mormon Ten dollar piece, 1839, 16; do. Five dollars, 9.25; Two and a half do. 8.25, all of the same type. Oregon Exchange Co's Five Dollars, 1849, 8 75; an early German ten ducat piece of Ferdinand III, 1646, 29.50; a gold Chinese coin, similar to the "cash," weight 5, brought 7.20; many other foreign gold pieces sold for from five to ten per cent above their nominal value. SILVER, BRONZE, etc.—A Ritter thaler of Sigismund of Austria, 1486, v. g. and scarce, 5.10: some copies of rare early Italian Medals, catalogued we know not why as Carrara Medals, brought nominal prices. Bronze cast Polish medal, John III. Sobieski, bicentennial of defeat of Turks before Vienna, 7. The Masonics, some of which were silver proofs of Prussian medals, brought absurdly low prices, bronze impressions from the same dies having often brought more than double what these did in silver, and sizes 27 to 36. A Swiss silver medal, size 15, arms of Basle, with a skull, hour-glass and flowers, said to be Masonic, but which we do not consider to have been such, brought only 1.00. The catalogue describing these pieces was full of erroneous readings of the legends, making it rather difficult to trace some of them in Marvin's work. Most of the prices were low, for the coins. We notice a comment under 878, where the compiler, speaking of some curious coins of large brass, says "they are certainly novelties, and may prove the connecting link between the Colonial coins and those struck in the Roman capital." This is a missing link we haven't missed before, or is this remark only a quiet hit at some Philadelphia discoveries of a similar character? We should appreciate Mr. Sampson's work better, if his proof reader were more careful, but "Jupitur" and "Pegasus," and "Birmingham," and "Cappodistria," inserted as if the name was that of a place, not of a man, ought not to have escaped notice.

HASELTINE'S SEVENTY-EIGHTH SALE.

MR. JOHN W. HASELTINE held his Seventy-eighth Sale at Bangs & Co's, New York, on Wednesday, April 23d, 1884. It comprised copper and silver Coins and Medals, Indian Stone Implements, and Autographs. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Haseltine, embraced 546 lots, and extended only to 20 pages. The prices were as a rule rather low. We mention a dollar of 1798, thirteen stars, small eagle rev. which brought \$7.50; one of 1854, uncir., sharp and v. r. 12.25; Wreath Cent of '93, vine on edge, v. f. 8.80; Cent of 1804, v. g. 5.25; do. 1809, v. f. 5.30. A few Masonics brought merely nominal prices. One of the Franco-American jetons, Indian standing, guaranteed original, 3 20; the issue of the restrikes seems to have greatly depreciated the market value of these interesting pieces. We notice nothing else of any special interest.

THE ANTHON CABINET, PART FOUR.

THIS portion of the late Prof. Anthon's Cabinet contained solely Antique Coins, from Spain, Magna Graecia, Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Africa; also Roman coins under Kings, the Republic, and the

Empire. It was sold on Monday and Tuesday, May 5 and 6, at Bangs & Co's. The Catalogue was carefully prepared by Mr. G. L. Feuardent, and while not so full as those prepared by Prof. Anthon himself, which were so interesting and valuable, was full enough to give buyers a good idea of the coins offered. This began a new series of numbers, and the Catalogue, 84 pages, contained 1074 lots, closing with a few Numismatic books (on Ancient Coins). We can mention only a few of the prices obtained. Three bronze coins, duplicates, of Titus, with Judea Capta. v. f. and sharp, \$8.75, 11.50, 10.50, and one of the same Emperor, with Victoria Navalis, 4.25. Brilliant uncir. denarius of the Aemilian family, (M. Lepidus,) head of Venus, etc., 6.50; one of the Cornelian gens, (Lentulus,) with sacrificial implements, brilliant, 9.50; superb denarius, Vinicia gens, with head of Concord, rare, 8. The gold sold at very excellent prices:—Persian Daric, 40; gold coin of Hiero II of Syracuse, with head of Proserpine, 35; Aureus of Julius Caesar, 13; one of Augustus, 13.50; do. Tiberius, 20; Quinarius of the same, v. f. 16.50; Aureus of Caligula and Augustus, extremely rare and v. f. 36; do. Claudius, 19; do. Nero, 15.50; one of Otto, 66; one of Pertinax, 71; do. Elagabalus, 40; do. Alexander Severus, 36, and many others at corresponding prices. Jewish bronze coins ranged from 1.00 for a poor one of Herod Archelaus to 4.50 for one of Pontius Pilate, most of them bringing from 2 to 3.50 each. A Greek didrachm of Paestum, 18; tetradrachm of Thurium, 14; rare and fine didrachm of Locri Epizephiri, 9.50; tetradrachm of Panormus, head of Hercules, 13; a very choice piece, head of Queen Philistis, size 17, silver, 39; tetradrachm of Demetrius Poliorcetes, 21; another, with different obverse, somewhat similar rev., 23; tetradrachm of Ephesus, size 15, emblems of Diana, 18.50; do. of Tigranes, 26; Half Shekel of Simon Maccabeus, year 1, 30; shekel of the same, year 2, 40; another, year 3, 33; half do., same year, 24; tetradrachm of Carthage, Punic letters, 35. Several pieces of Roman First Brass sold for very high prices, \$13, 28, 40, 25, (for one of Vitellius,) but we have not space to particularize. Roman silver Denarii sold very well, also one of Pescennius Niger, with portrait, and rev. Minerva, 35.10; some of the forgeries even brought \$3 and \$4 and upwards.

FROSSARD'S THIRTY-SIXTH SALE.

MR. EDWARD FROSSARD held his Thirty-sixth sale, which was of the Howard Collection, and some other invoices, at Bangs & Co's rooms, New York, May 15 and 16. There was more than the usual variety of coins, there being 1,154 lots, and the Catalogue extending to 61 pages. The Catalogue, prepared with his usual taste, was a very interesting one, our only objection to it being that it lacked an index, which is often a convenience when looking up a coin afterwards. There were several pieces that we doubt not brought good prices, but by some accident of the mail no doubt, (for the mail between Irvington and Boston is never to be depended on for a prompt delivery,) we have not received the usual priced Catalogue of the sale, and find ourselves unable to give it the notice it deserves.

THE Collection of Mr. Ed. Frossard, the well-known publisher of *Numisma*, will be sold at auction in September or October next. Although comparatively small, this sale will, no doubt, attract unusual attention, both on account of the uniformly fine condition of the coins, as well as the large number of rarities which it will contain. The American series are represented by over one hundred medals in silver, chiefly historical, by many fine specimens in gold, silver and copper, nearly all of the earlier issues of the Mint, by some extremely fine cents and half cents, including a nearly complete set of the varieties of 1794, numbering over sixty specimens, and a few rare pattern coins, among which are the rare 1838 *Orleans* half, a unique 1839 half, etc. The Ancient and Foreign coins in general are mostly representative pieces, notable for size, beauty or rarity, in gold and silver almost exclusively. The Catalogue will be prepared and printed with special care, and will be furnished by the principal coin dealers, free of charge, to all those making application for it. A special edition, illustrated with six heliotype plates, will also be published, on heavy tinted paper. As we have frequently said in the *Journal*, Mr. Frossard's sales are always attractive; he has imported many very choice pieces for American collectors, and we shall look for the appearance of this Catalogue with unusual interest.

NOTED FOREIGN SALES OF COINS.

IN connection with Coin Sales, we clip the following from *Chambers' Journal*. By far the most valuable portion of the cabinets mentioned consisted of ancient coins, and it is gratifying to notice the increasing American interest in these monuments of antiquity. "The greatest sale of coins by public auction, we should imagine, was that of Lord Northwick, in December, 1859, and April, 1860. The former consisted of Greek coins only, and produced £8,568; the latter, of Roman and later pieces, fetched £3,320. The Greek coins were especially fine and rare, and some of them unique. One, a large piece of Camarina, bearing as reverse a nymph carried by a swan, a specimen of highest Greek art, went for £52 to the British Museum. A splendid piece of Agrigentum, with reverse of the monster Scylla, fetched £159. A coin of Cleopatra, Queen of Syria, and daughter of Ptolemy VI of Egypt, and wife successively of Alexander I, Demetrius II, and Antiochus VII, and mother of Seleucus V, and the eighth and ninth Antiochi—all kings of Syria—was bought by the British Museum for £240. It is said to be the only one known. Altogether our national collection obtained one hundred specimens at a cost of £900. Lord Northwick had lived to a great age, but up to the last he preserved his faculties, and indulged his passion for ancient art by buying and exchanging objects. His pictures, statuary—everything in fact—came to the hammer after his death. The years between 1790 and 1800 were spent by him in Italy, and he gained his early initiation into antiquities under the eye of Sir William Hamilton, the well-known ambassador at Naples. His first purchase is said to have been an after-dinner frolic in the shape of £8 for a bag of Roman brass coins. He and Payne-Knight bought and divided the fine collections of Prince Torremuzza and Sir Robert Ainslie—for the latter of which they gave £8,000. Since his

lordship's sale there has been nothing to approach it. Fine though small cabinets have not been wanting, however, and the enthusiast can always find something with which to feed his passion. At Huxtable's Sale, in 1859, the collection fetched an unusually large sum. Hobler's Roman cabinet of brass coins was sold for £1,759; Merlin's, containing 141 lots of Greek and Roman, produced £878; Sheppard's Greek, £1,900; Huber's, containing some hundreds of unpublished Greek, £3,000; Ivanoff's, £3,008; Bowen, £1,553; Brown, £3,012; Sambon, £3,148; Exereunetes, containing several supposed to be unique, £1,421. The Sambon Sale is memorable from the fact that a brass medallion of Geta, of the intrinsic value of 2d, was knocked down at £505!"

OBITUARY.

EDWARD COGAN.

THE death of MR. EDWARD COGAN, at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, will bring sorrow to many outside of the immediate circle of his family. He was so well known to the older coin buyers, from his long connection with the sale of coins, that the tidings of his departure will bring to many of them the sense of personal bereavement, and although he gave up his active connection with the business in consequence of advancing years, in November, 1879, he never lost his interest in Numismatics; and his opinion was always highly valued, while his varied experience was ever at the service of his old friends. There were many collectors who invariably purchased through him, relying on his opinion as to the character and condition of the pieces they sought to acquire; and it would surprise some of our younger friends to learn the confidence with which in those early days unlimited bids were intrusted to Mr. Cogan, based on a firm reliance in his integrity, which was never misplaced, and on his judgment of values, which rarely if ever disappointed his clients.

Mr. Cogan was a native of England, having been born at Higham Hill, Walthamstow, Essex, a little village on the river Lea, near the city of London, and on the borders of Epping Forest. His father was the Rev. Eliezer Cogan; his mother's maiden name was Mary Atchison, both of Northamptonshire, and his grandfather was a medical practitioner in Rothwell, of that County, and a man of considerable reputation for skill and judgment. There is an old engraving still extant, showing a group of prominent physicians of that time, in which he is included.

Mr. Cogan was educated at his father's school, in Walthamstow; he married Miss Louise Webb, at Hoxton, near London, and had eight children, the oldest being the only daughter, and one son, Henry, dying while an infant. His eldest son Richard, is with Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, and well known to the coin dealers and coin and book buyers of the present day, while another, we believe the youngest son, George W., continues his father's business, on Stirling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Cogan was an honorary member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. His literary work was all in connection with coins; he prepared and printed a pamphlet containing a "Table of gold, silver, and copper coins, not issued by the United States Mint," which has been of much service to collectors. He also issued a list of American Store Cards, with spaces for making notes as to rarity, condition, etc., which is now a scarce pamphlet. Beside this he prepared a long list of Catalogues for Coin Sales, extending over many years, which were noted for accurate descriptions, and often contained brief but valuable comments on the pieces offered. He was a man of most kindly feeling, genial and companionable, without an enemy, and his pleasant face and cordial greeting will long be remembered by "troops of friends."

W. T. R. M.

During the *Calendar* year ended December 31, 1883, there were struck at the U. S. Mint:

Of Three Dollar pieces, gold, . . .	1,540	Half Dollars, Silver, . . .	5,500
" Quarter Eagles, " . . .	4,040	Quarter Dollars, " . . .	16,300
" Dollars, " . . .	5,040	Three Cents, . . .	25,300

EDITORIAL.

WE begin once more a volume of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. In the last number we gave a brief outline of the plan of the coming volume. We desire to thank our friends for the many kindly notices the Magazine has received in the past year, and to assure both them and our subscribers that nothing will be wanting on our part to make this at least equal in every respect to any of its predecessors.

OUR leading article, which was prepared expressly for the *Journal*, is illustrated from coins in Mr. Parsons's own collection, with the exception of Fig. 10, which is a foil rubbing of the reverse shown on the plate, and Nos. 7 and 17, which were loaned for the purpose by Mr. Appleton. As our space is limited, we are unable to publish the entire article in this number, but the conclusion will appear in our next.

"NUMISMA" for May demands notice at some length. What Mr. Frossard prints is always interesting, whether one agrees with him or not. The romance entitled "The 1804 Dollar" completely baffles us, but there is still time for the plot and meaning of the author to appear. It is however of "The Summer Island Gold Coin" that we must particularly write. A few lines in our January number receive from Mr. Frossard most unexpected notice, which is not always entirely just. No one was asked to condemn and reject the piece as fictitious simply because one of the publishing committee (W. S. A.) could not accept it as genuine. In showing it, Mr. Low made no claim to have any document proving or suggesting its age and history. It is one of those pieces as to which every one must form his own opinion, and our short notice of it merely gave our reasons for an adverse one. The words quoted in *Numisma* are purely personal, and there is no suggestion that any one should accept that opinion as his own. The fact that Captain John Smith did not mention a gold coin of the Sommer Islands does not prove this piece spurious, but does count as one of the reasons for believing it spurious. The case of the copper coinage is very different, for Capt. Smith did not say that there were tokens of one value only. Mr. Frossard considers the appearance and style of the gold piece favorable to its genuineness; certainly they are not dissimilar to Becker's work. In our judgment nothing could be expected from a committee of investigation. One committee of five might decide three to two in favor of the piece, and another committee the other way. The coin must be accepted or rejected by each person for himself.

OUR thanks are due to Herr Julius Hahlo, of Berlin (41 unter den Linden), for his priced coin catalogues (Berliner Munz Verkehr), which he has frequently sent us during the year: to the well known numismatic dealers Herr Adolph Hess, of Frankfort, and Herr C. G. Thieme, of Leipzig, we are also indebted for similar favors.

CURRENCY.

THE best kind of money is Harmony.

POVERTY brings a man to five marks. — *Wycliffe*.

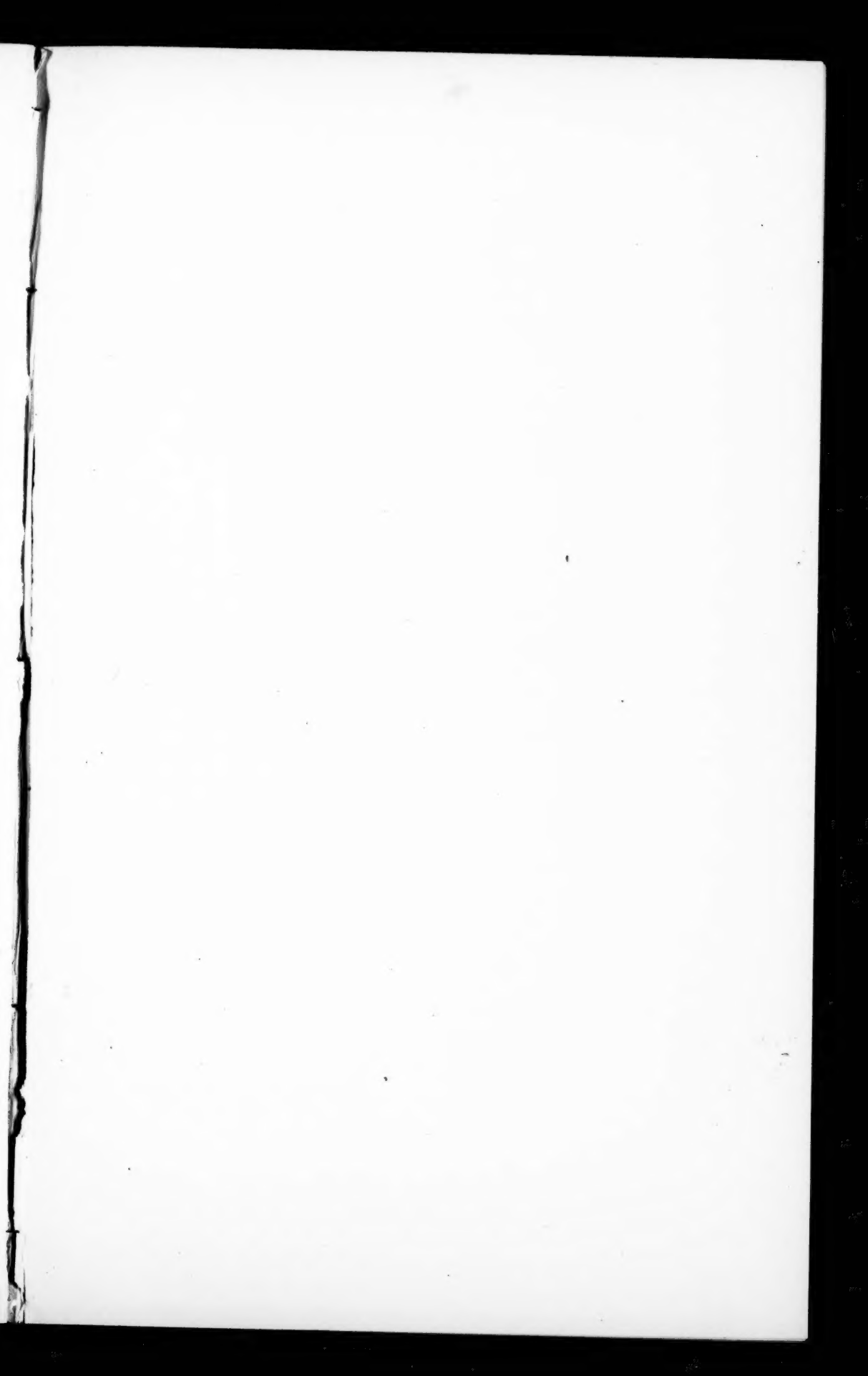
"WELL is spent the penny that getteth the pound." — *Proverb of 1534*.

As an auxiliary to History, the science of Numismatics can hardly be over-rated.

— *Harvard College Report*.

WE know of no person who travels more "on her face" than the broad cheeked damsel on our mighty dollar; she is a fit companion for that heavy eighty-five cent fraud.

BRASS, said a profound philosopher, "is one of the most valuable commodities for a poor but aspiring young man." It would not require very much Roman brass, of the quality lately offered in the Anthon Sale, to remove even the stigma of poverty from the aforesaid young man.



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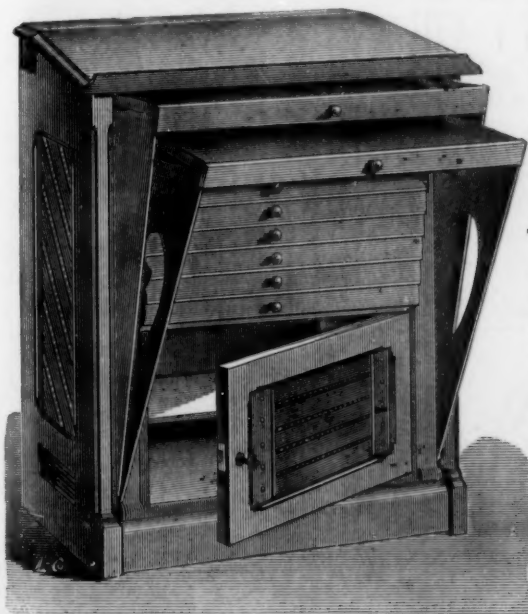
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Cherry, solid sides,	\$28 00
Walnut outside, Cherry frames,	33 00
Walnut throughout, finished same as cut,	55 00

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EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, 1877.

"The Centennial celebration has attracted particular attention to State History, with the gratifying result that this Commonwealth has not been behind others in providing liberally for the preservation of its true source. The labors of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in this direction are worthy of especial notice."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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—*Pittsburg Commercial*.

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"This fine Magazine is the handsomest published in America."—*Evening Bulletin*.

"The information is unique, local, and cannot be procured elsewhere. It is historical, genealogical, topographical, and includes much of priceless value. No more deserving work is published, and it is a great credit to the society, city and State, and of use to the country, that this is so admirably conducted and so well provided."—*North American Review*, Jan. 28th, 1879.

N. B.—Subscribers to the Publication Fund of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania receive the Magazine free of charge.

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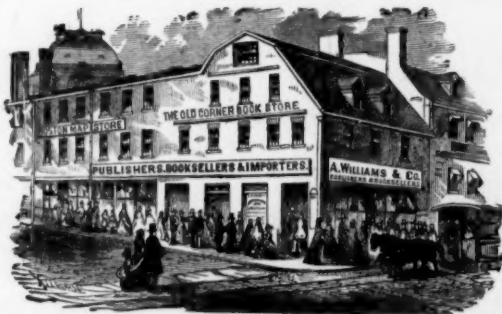
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